

# SPORTS

## They will compete for USSR in Varna

The best weightlifters will compete between September 12 and 16 at the Palace of Sports in Varna, Bulgaria, in close the Friendship-84 competitions which started in July.

Varna will see the cream of the Soviet weightlifting—Olympic, world, European and national champions and record holders. The Soviet team, made up of 15 athletes, include the 1980 Moscow Olympics champions Yuri Vaulanyan (82.5 kg) and Leonid Tarasenko (110 kg), 1983 world champions Oksana Mirnyan (55 kg), Yuriy Shteyn (60 kg), Pavel Kuznetsov (100 kg) and An-

atoly Piskunov (110 kg). Others are 1981 European champions Viktor Solodov (90 kg) and Yuri Zakharovich, and ex-world champion Valery Kiyavchuk (both 110 kg). European and world prizeholders Vladimir Kuznetsov (75 kg), the most Anatoly Kirupaly (82.5 kg), Alexander Popov (100 kg) and Alexander Kurlovich (110 kg).

The team also includes Vladimir Grachov (67.5 kg), who is the champion of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations, and Alexander Ganyashev (110 kg), holder of two out of the three absolute world records.

The ten male competitors will be named by the coaches on the eve of the competition, with the remaining five athletes will perform outside the contest. Unlike to the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, the Varna event will feature the best weightlifters. It should be recalled that all the thirty highest world records now registered by the International Weightlifting Federation belong to sportsmen from socialist countries: the USSR holds 16; Bulgaria, 12, and the GDR, 2. This is why Los Angeles remained without any world records.



Our photo correspondent Sergei Puzhkov took this picture in a Moscow district on Sunday, September 16, the day for the 100m Runners Day. Any urban or country dweller might take part in the race irrespective of age.

## Champion makes first move

(Continued from page 1) The interest in the history of the world chess championships, which began in 1886, and reminded fans that thirty of them had been held so far, with only twelve people winning the title of the world's best chess player. Since 1948 when Mikhail Botvinnik of the Soviet Union became the world's best chess player, Soviet representatives have held the world title for 26 years with only a three-year break. Since 1975, the title of the world's best woman chess player has belonged to Soviet women.

Piotr Demichev congratulated Karpov and Kasparov at the beginning of their match and expressed confidence that the contest would continue in an atmosphere of honesty, sportsmanship and high chess ethics, he

hoped it would make a new contribution to the history of the art of chess and serve the cause of further progress and mass participation in the game.

President of the World Chess Federation Florencio Campomanes of the Philippines has said that in this year of the 60th anniversary of FIDE, he, like the entire chess world, was expecting to see "diamond" achievements on the chess board from the participants of the match. He recalled FIDE's motto, "C'est une amitié" (We are one family), and that FIDE stood for peace and friendship.

In his address, Sreozar Gligoric said he considered it a great honour for himself that both contenders and FIDE's President had invited him to play the part of chief arbiter in the match



which he described as "historic". On the eve of the match, a press conference was held at which Florencio Campomanes highly praised the Soviet chess school. There is more than enough evidence to its great achievements, he said. This evidence is supported by the fact that only Soviet Grandmasters are taking part in this year's two world championships and that there was a great number of people who held that title in the Soviet Union.

Viktor RABKIN, chess observer

## RUGBY

Picture shows Yuri Gagarin's Air Force Academy locked up in rugby struggle against Moscow State as a national championship match. Gagarin won 9-3 making the national title particularly acute. Although the Gagarin Academy continues to lead with 54 points, other contenders like Moscow Lokomotiv, Kaluzhskiy, and Tselinokh have also won titles with 49 points and Stav and Kiev Aviator (40 points) are right at the heels.



Photo by Piotr Sergeyev

## New records at Krylatskoye

Cyclist Erika Salomäo of Tallinn, competing at the all-Union championship of trade union athletes at the Olympic stadium, at Moscow cycling track, Krylatskoye, has set a new world record in the three-kilometre race, finishing in 3 min 55.85 sec. The previous world record in this event belonged to Nadezhda Khardina who made it 3 min 56.021 sec.

Also at Krylatskoye, a national record was set in the 3-km women's team race. The distance was covered in 3 min 52.232 sec by Erika Salomäo, Tatyana Kaverina (of Lipetsk) and Alina Levashko and Yelena Tishchenko (both of Kharkov) held by the Trud team.

## Semifinals participants determined

The Soviet ice-hockey national team won their fourth victory in Canada Cup, beating USA in Edmonton 2-1. The winning points were scored by Markov and Varnakov. The USSR has now 8 points securing the first place in the round tournament.



One of the hectic moments. The Soviet ice-hockey team thrashed West Germany 8-1.

## FRIENDSHIP-84 PENTATHLON

The Hungarian László Felbani has become the winner of the Friendship-84 international competitions in modern pentathlon just concluded in Warsaw. The 21-year-old Budapest student scored 5,670 points in riding, epee fencing, pistol shooting, swimming and in cross-country. Muscovite Anatoly Storostin showed good class in the 4,000 cross-country — 12 min 36.9 seconds, but he made seven seconds too late. In Moscow Olympics and world champion Ivan Ikonnikov took the third place with 5,650 points. He had a lead in the 4,000 cross-country but the third place with 5,650 points. His time was 12:30.4.

## Zenit—a sole leader

Leningrad Zenit who beat Rostov Army Club 2-1 have again become sole leaders in the USSR football championship, with 21 points from 26 matches. Two points behind the Leningraders are the USSR Champions, Dnipro.



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## Soviet stand on non-proliferation of nuclear arms

The First Centre at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has given a briefing for Soviet and foreign correspondents on the Soviet stand on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The journalists were addressed by V. Lomelko, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry's Press Department who pointed out that the Soviet Union regarded the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons as one of the most important directions in the struggle for peace and international security. He pointed out that the Soviet Union was committed to its opposition to the spread of nuclear weapons to the point of transfer of any type

of nuclear weapons or control of such weapons to anybody, to its deployment on the territory of those states which have none, and to transfer of nuclear arms into new spheres including outer space.

The Soviet spokesman stressed that the USSR attached great importance to increasing the number of states signatories of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons which forms the basis for the modern nuclear non-proliferation regime. He also said the Soviet Union resolutely opposed any attempts to subvert or dilute this major international agreement.

## 40th UN ANNIVERSARY COMING

New York. The significance of the United Nations Organization as an irreplaceable forum for people called upon to maintain world peace and to find solutions of the scourge of war has been reiterated by the 40th anniversary of the organization's birth.

The committee adopted at its meeting a draft resolution which calls for the celebration of the organization's anniversary as a contribution towards the goal of removing the threat of war and curbing the arms race. It would also make

possible the international climate and develop extensive cooperation among states. The document will be submitted for approval to the 39th session of the UN General Assembly to be opened on September 18.

It was noted during the discussion of the draft resolution that the United Nations Organization has been born as a result of the ending of World War II, the decisive contribution having been made by the Soviet Union.



The above picture shows a demonstration in Managua.

## NO TO RAMPANT NEOFASCISM

At the session of the European Parliament which has been held in Strasbourg, more than one hundred deputies expressed their firm support for the 'proletarian social-economic' charges taking place in the country and their resolve to defend the independence of their land from encroachments by imperialism and neofascism.

The above picture shows a demonstration in Managua.

## Politbureau weekly meeting

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has considered the issue of additional measures aimed at accelerating development of atomic power generation between now and 1990. The decision adopted on this issue by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR places priority on the development of nuclear power generation with the purpose of further increasing electric power production and perfecting the structure of the fuel energy balance in accordance with the Energy Programme of the USSR.

(Continued on page 2)



Anatoly Karpov (left) and Garry Kasparov during the contest.



Maya Chiburdanidze (left) and Nina Gerilina during the match.

Photos by Boris Kottmann and Nikolai Antimov

## Impressive draws in the world title contests

If the conventional system for rating points were still applied to the world chess championships now going on in Moscow between Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov, the score of the match would be 1-1 after the first two games. However, the number of games being played for the world title is increased since drawn games are ignored and only wins and losses are taken into account. That is why, in terms of points, the Moscow contest, following two "peaceful encounters", seems not to have started at all. The scores are still 0-0.

But it has been a difficult match from the very first move. This contest is of a higher class. It is also interesting that of times even the most experienced chess experts, analysing the intricate positions, get baffled. The champion began his first game with 41, and the contender responded with a move to 47 at the start of a Sicilian Defence. This was followed by a principled contention lightly theoretical in character. It will be recalled that not long ago the contender wrote a book in conjunction with his coach Alastair Short Alexander N. Klein, on this very subject in his Shchevengren variety which he employed in the first game. Although the champion knew this, he was not

(Continued on page 3)

## FACTS AND EVENTS

Under the guidance of UNESCO specialists a unique compendium — World Encyclopedia at Modern Times — is being compiled. Taking part in its preparation are publishing organizations and artists from fifty countries, including Canada, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic. The four-volume encyclopedia will appear in English, Russian, Spanish, German, Chinese and Arabic.

It has been decided that the world's first festival of humanism is to be held in the middle of November in Hyderabad (India). It will be attended by writers from all the continents. The festival will cover the festival of which witty people from different continents will compete in jokes. There will also be "contests" in other genres of humour, such as competitions among humorous writers, comedy films and theatrical productions.

The Japanese Government is alarmed by growth in juvenile delinquency. In order to prevent its spread, the Japanese Health Ministry is examining a proposal that, apart from medical check-ups, all the children of the age of three and older should go through a special psychological test. Specialists believe this measure will help down the crime rate among children and reduce child violence.

## GENOCIDE POLICY

Cairo. The slaughter arranged by the Israeli aggressors two years ago in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Chatila has shown that the Israelis have embarked on a road of physical destruction of the Palestinians, and are engaged in the policy of unambiguous genocide towards them. This is said in a declaration issued by the Secretariat of the Arab League Solidarity Organization in view of the second anniversary since the tragic event.

Terrorism, which Israel has made its state policy, is fraught with serious complications for the Middle East where an explosive situation continues to prevail.

As long as Israel has not ceased its expansion against the Arab peoples, as long as it has not withdrawn its troops from the occupied territories, the situation in the Middle East will continue to threaten peace on Earth. Achievement of a just and lasting settlement in the region is only possible through a convocation of an international conference with the participation of all the interested parties including the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The Palestinian problem, which is the key issue in the Middle East, must be solved on the basis of securing the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

## NON-ALIGNED FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN MALTA

Valletta. The foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries in the Mediterranean and representatives from the Palestine Liberation Organization have passed a final document in which they call on the European countries to strictly adhere to the principle of renouncing the use of threat of force and not to use armed forces, armaments, bases and military installations against the non-aligned countries in the Mediterranean. They declared their complete support for the idea of

establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East as a specific measure aimed at reducing tensions and consolidation of security in the Mediterranean. They have urged necessary measures and concrete steps in order to pave the ground for such a zone. The meeting in Malta was attended by foreign ministers and other representatives from Malta, Libya, Syria, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Yugoslavia, Cyprus, and Algeria, and from the Palestine Liberation Organization.

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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## NEED FOR EQUAL SECURITY OF STATES

Geneva. An international meeting held under the theme "The United Nations and Peace Forces: Ways to Consolidate Cooperation" has ended here. It was organized on the initiative of the International Liaison Forum of Peace Forces.

The delegates issued a declaration urging that as the international situation is going through a dangerous period, made still worse by the deployment in Western Europe of new American first-strike nuclear weapons and plans to militarize outer space, the United Nations, peoples and governments ought to make joint efforts to curb the uncontrollable arms race.

The declaration emphasizes that in their international rela-

tions governments and peoples must unflinchingly observe the United Nations Charter. Their relations must be based on the principle of equal security for all states and peoples. This is precisely the aim of the United Nations' resolutions urging states to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons; fight for nuclear weapons freeze as well as a ban on the testing of nuclear and chemical weapons, and to prevent the extension of the arms race into outer space.

The delegates also condemned the obstructive position taken by Western imperialist circles, spearheaded by the United States, at the United Nations, UNESCO, and some other specialized UN agencies.

## In the framework of 'strategic cooperation'

Aden. Acting in the framework of further development of "strategic cooperation" between the USA and Israel, Tel Aviv has undertaken to station Pershing-2 first strike nuclear missiles near Haifa in northern Israel and in the Negev Desert, writes South Yemen's "Ar-Rabi Ashar Min Ukuh" (Ar-Rabi Ashar Min Ukuh). Deployment of US missiles in Israel may result in dangerous consequences and in a sharp escalation of tensions in the Middle

East, the newspaper states.

The ruling Israeli circles, the paper continues, when giving their territory to Washington for the stationing of missiles, receive weapons and fabulous loans in turn from America. Just recently Tel Aviv asked for "economic aid" of 3,500 million dollars. As an agent of the US aggressive policy in the Middle East, Israel shares with Washington the responsibility for the consequences.

## New British Secretary of State for Northern Ireland

Londoo. The British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has announced the appointment of a new Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Mr Douglas Hurd.

His appointment follows recent developments in Ulster where in the middle of August British soldiers severely punished participants in a peaceful demonstration in Belfast killing one demonstrator and wound-



Talking peace.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

## GOVERNMENT FORMED IN ISRAEL

Amman. According to the Israeli radio service, that country's parliament (Knesset) carried by a majority vote the list of the government members submitted for consideration by Pe-

res leader of the Israel Labour Party. The agreement on forming a joint cabinet for 50 months has been reached the day before the election of the new government. The agreement, Peres will lead the government for the first 25 months to give it up then to Shimon. Shimon will hold the Foreign Affairs portfolio while Peres is the Premier and vice versa. The portfolio of the Minister of Defense goes to Rabin for the entire 50 months. Rabin is of the IIP and Israel's former Prime Minister.

## A new party in Ethiopia

Addis Ababa. The constituent congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE) declared the creation of that leading Party and approved its Program and Rules. The delegates elected the Central Committee of the WPE. The first meeting of the WPE Central Committee elected Mengistu Haile Mariam as the General Secretary of the Central Committee.

By having organized this Party, he said, we performed our revolutionary duty. We owe this victory to the tireless support of the people and of the revolutionary army. The WPE sets itself the aim of building a new society and carrying out profound transformations in the life of the country.

## Politbureau weekly meeting

(Continued from page 1)

The Politbureau has considered and approved the results of the work of a Soviet Party and government delegation led by Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M. S. Gorbachev, which attended the celebration of the 40th anniversary of its socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The meetings between the Soviet delegation and Bulgarian leaders confirmed the unity of positions with regard to major international problems, the determination of both countries to wage consistent struggle against the threat of war emanating from the USA and its NATO allies.

The Politbureau has also considered the issue of participation of a Soviet representative at the 11th meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee and approved the suggestion submitted on this issue.

## International bankers discuss debtor countries' plight

Vienna. One of the main reasons for the worsening economic situation in developing countries is the financial and credit policies of the industrialized countries. This was drawn by delegates who attended an international conference of business and banking communities at the United Nations Centre in Vienna to discuss the foreign debt of developing countries. The round-table conference was organized on the initiative of the United Nations Development Programme.

The delegates maintained that American policies of high bank lending rates and artificially high rate of dollar exchange constituted the most adverse influence on the economies of Asia, Africa and Latin American countries. All the Western proposals to solve the problem of the newly independent nations' indebtedness only lead to further reductions in the per capita incomes in these countries. Their attempt to solve the financial difficulties by means of their own resources and in falling living standards and dwindling allocations on social needs.

The conference adopted a final document, "The Vienna Declaration," which contains a number of recommendations aimed at correcting the situation. However, specialists leave that many of the recommendations are half-hearted and can only be described as wishful thinking.



Cost police reprisals could not stop protest demonstrations and rallies in Chile held on the 10th anniversary of the reactionary military coup aided by the USA. The protests which swept over the whole country were organized under the slogans "Down Pinochet!" and "Democracy now!" Popular masses angrily condemned and demanded the release of all political prisoners, protested against the military dictatorship and the repression, and demanded the release of all political prisoners. Thousands of people gathered in the Plaza del Mar at the grave of Salvador Allende, the former president of the republic. Speakers at the rally angrily condemned the crimes perpetrated by the dictatorship.

## An ASEAN plan

New York. The Malaysian Minister of Foreign Affairs A. Rahman has said that ASEAN considers the possibility of creating South-East Asia a nuclear-free zone. According to him, the minister told the organization's permanent committee that the Association of South-East Asian Nations should create a zone of peace and non-alignment in the region. He expressed the hope that the matter would be discussed over the next few weeks.

## 'Man dan' comments on Chinese atlas

Head. Commenting on the publication in China of a geographical atlas, "China's History," the newspaper "Man dan" writes that this atlas is "China's historical atlas" and that it is a "very important work" for the Chinese people. The atlas is said to be a "very important work" for the Chinese people and that it is a "very important work" for the Chinese people.

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## RACE AGAINST CRIMINALS

Paris. When the credit and financial agencies in many Western countries were introducing new measures to combat the activities of criminals, one of the measures introduced was that of "race against criminals." This measure was designed to ensure that criminals could not be used by the owner. However, the measure was not successful in preventing criminals from using the services of the financial agencies.

## Soviet, US, French spacemen meet

Paris. A working meeting of spacemen from the USSR, USA and France recently took place near Paris. Soviet cosmonauts were represented by A. Leonov (Soyuz-2, Soyuz-27, Soyuz-28) and Yu. Romanenko (Soyuz-26, Soyuz-38). R. Schweickart (Apollo-16) and D. Bales (Apollo-17) represented American astronauts, while J. L. Christen (Soyuz T-6) represented France. During the meeting, the preparation of which took several years, the participants expressed the need for regular contacts among those who are united by space flight experience.

## Science and technology

ases and high blood pressure. A ten-year study of its medicinal properties by the vegetable centre at the University of Nairobi has shown why it is so popular with the people. Experiments and observations of its reaction on patients confirmed its effectiveness. The medicine now have set themselves the task of determining the chemical composition of the grass which "d-ga-remola" drugs can be recommended for commercial production.

## COAL AS FERTILIZER

Agrochemists did not believe in the success of recent experiment carried out by a group of Polish chemical engineers. Yet, the final result struck everyone: the yields of oats increased by 30 per cent, potatoes and barley by 22 per cent after the crops were fertilized by finely crushed brown coal.

## OF INTEREST

## 'Calypso' to be sunk?

The world famous oceanologist, Jacques Yves Cousteau, intends to sink his research vessel "Calypso" in the Mediterranean Sea. The ship, which was built in 1950, is now 40 years old and is in poor condition. Cousteau has decided to sink the ship as a memorial to his work and to the people who have supported him. The ship will be sunk in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of France.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## WHY WASHINGTON NEEDS 'ANTI-MISSILE CURTAIN'

Shedding crocodile tears over the situation when the nuclear sword of Damocles hangs over the world, the American president declares that minimization of cosmic tensions is "new hope for children in the 21st century" and calls upon scientists "to turn their talents to providing means which would make nuclear weapons powerless and outdated." The White House and the Pentagon vainly try to convince people that they mean only modelling on anti-missile defence shield in order to provide safety for the USA and its NATO allies. Gr. Tsagolov writes in PRAVDA, Washington is doing everything to conceal the fact that the "anti-missile umbrella" designed by the US ruling circles is actually called upon "to serve" the suicidal first nuclear strike concept, that it is meant to dampen the power of retaliation and thus turn to their advantage the existing military-strategic balance. There are silent in the White House about the fact that implementation of the sinister plans of preparation for "star wars" would mean direct violation of the Soviet-US 1972 Treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems.

## FOLLOWING A DANGEROUS ROAD

In an attempt to knock together in Ash a military bloc spearheaded against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the ruling circles in the United States believe that it could be built around a triple alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul, writes A. Golts in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. In their plans, the Americans proceed from the presence of the two sides in the militaristic triangle as both Japan and South Korea are linked with the United States by military agreements. This means that the only outstanding task is to form the military and political alliance between Tokyo and Seoul, which has been repeatedly urged by top-ranking representatives from the United States.

These urgent calls have taken on fertile soil. Japan has been visited by Chun Doo Hwan, the first article of Japanese-South Korean political consultations have been held, and intense exchange of military delegations has been taking place. Of special significance is the fact that, having earmarked nearly 4,000 million dollars for the regime in Seoul in credits extended on favourable terms, Japan has practically become a financial guardian for the South Korean dictatorship. Yet, it is an open secret that this money is practically entirely spent on the military.

## A SUSPICIOUS LEAK OF INFORMATION

The "leakage of information" to the press, recently arranged by Washington and aimed at showing that "friendly" Arab states put pressure on the USA to restrain its "peace-making efforts" in the region, took very suspiciously, writes Konstantin Gekvadov in IZVESTIA. Such "leaks" must have been meant to create a favourable ground for the US State Department to unceremoniously the "Reagan plan" of September 1, 1982 and accompany it with grandiloquent declarations of the following kind: "The position suggested in the president's initiative remains now as inevitable as of the time it was put forward" and "the refusal of the interested parties—K, G, J to adopt our position does not detract from our conviction as to its value".

One wonders about the yardstick to measure the "value" of the plan which has been announced by the State Department as "a set of just and balanced proposals". Was it just with respect to the victims of the aggression—the Arabs, by proposing on behalf of settlement in the Middle East? Nothing of the kind.

Firstly, the "Reagan plan" did not offer a comprehensive and just solution of the Arab-Israeli crisis. Secondly, it ignored the pivotal problem of the conflict which is the question of Palestine in its entirety. So there is little wonder that it was resolutely rejected by the Arabs.

## PLAYING THE REVENGE-SEEKERS' PIPE

The phonage, which offered Bonn has been extending to revenge-seekers like Manfred Schmidt, president of the alliance of Middle Germany, people who hold forth about some special "rights" which West Germany allegedly has over all the persons of the German descent, is the subject of an article contributed to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by Anatoly Frankin.

The West German Chancellor no longer believes it is necessary to rebuke, let alone call to order the head of this revenge-seeking association. Why should he? After all, he himself speaks about Middle and Eastern Germany and about the responsibility which West Germany has for the people of German nationality living in the Soviet Union. The Chancellor does speak about peace, but in terms of "the positive results" of the nuclear missile rearmament. He is a champion of compliance with the "Barin Treaties", but on terms of the "peaceful union". Saying all these things, Kohl categorically denies that there is any revenge-seeking sentiment in West Germany and he condemns the socialist countries for raising this issue.

## Tribute to a composer

Toronto authorities have decided to found a Glenn Gould Prize to honour of the 300th anniversary of Johann Sebastian Bach's birth which the musical world will celebrate next year. Glenn Gould was an outstanding performer and interpreter of the German composer. He died last year when he was only 50 years old.

The prize will be awarded once every three years for outstanding contributions to the development of music. Only pianists who were born after May 31, 1949 are liable to get the prize, the founders have decided.

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri GVOZDEV

## Mercenaries as a political weapon of state

The 39th session of the Central Assembly of the United Nations will soon open in New York. A report circulated by the UN Secretary-General J. Pérez de Cuellar says that the future of mankind depends on whether or not it will be possible to make the aims and principles of the UN Charter the basis of everyday relations among governments and peoples.

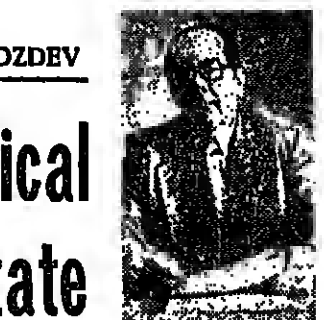
Here I would like to dwell on the undeclared wars and secret operations of the USA which show how grossly violated are the basic rules of international law and generally accepted morality. The training by the CIA of American and foreign nationals as mercenary agents for implementation of the Washington policy of state terrorism has acquired enormous dimensions.

As far back as 1961 the US public drew the attention of the authorities to the fact that the very existence of the US soil of camps for training foreign nationals as mercenaries for bandit attacks in Central America, on CIA orders, is a flagrant breach not only of the UN Charter but also of the US Neutrality Law of 1794. According to that law, severe punishment should be meted out to anyone who, while staying on US territory, consciously organizes, provides for, prepares, offers money,

takes part in a military or naval raid against a foreign country with which the United States has peaceful relations.

It is appropriate to recall that back in the 1950s the Washington administration prepared and implemented a mercenary invasion of Guatemala, and in the early 1960s made a particularly extensive use of mercenary services for aggression actions against Cuba. At present the CIA is waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua with the help of a whole army of mercenaries. Acting on President Reagan's request, the US Congress officially allocated, on several occasions, tens of millions of dollars for financing this hostile campaign against that fully-fledged member of the UNO with which Washington entertains diplomatic relations.

In Southern Asia Pakistan has become the "regional" base for CIA "secret" operations from where it has carried out its criminal activities against neighbouring states. According to the most conservative estimates, the US spy agency has spent 325 million dollars on the undeclared war against Afghanistan. At the same time, the infrastructure that has been built by Washington and the mercenary camp network in the Pakistani territory



This month a helicopter which took part in a banditry attack on Nicaragua was shot down and fell on that country's territory. Corpses of US citizens were discovered among the debris. Facts about their close contacts with the US Embassy in Honduras, the Embassy's assistance and collaboration with the gang-leaders of the Nicaraguan CIA mercenaries became known. There is no doubt in Managua that the "volunteers" are men who have been hired by the Langley agency, thus, Washington persists in its official statements that the cited US citizens "have no relations" either with the CIA or with the Pentagon and are "volunteers". But what is the value of such denunciations, given the Reagan administration's numerous false declarations? Didn't they solemnly swear before the whole world quite recently that they were "no party" to the mining of Nicaraguan ports, and only admit it when faced with irrefutable evidence?

In the past the West also resorted to the services of "wild gangs", "war dogs" and "soldiers of fortune" in order to maintain its colonial claims, but use of mercenaries by the USA as an instrument of state terrorism has acquired, in our days, a particularly dangerous nature. It is not accidental that, prior to the opening of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, the UN special committee elaborating an international convention banning recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, held its fourth session. It was quite clearly reiterated that such practices run counter to the basic principles of international law and represent a serious threat to peace and security on our planet.







## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## LARISA KUZNETSOVA

Larisa comes from an ordinary family: her mother was an accountant, father — a turner at a plant. She had a very common surname — Kuznetsova. She also had a dream — at becoming an actress.

Once in school where she was studying she saw a Soviet actor Oleg Tabakov was having flash-formers to his drama workshop.

Larisa felt happy and scared. She was happy that at last her cherished dream might come true, she was scared that she might not be accepted. She had reason to worry — the competition was still. They had to pass three rounds, and there were three thousand applicants. The first round was, of course, the most difficult. Among other things she was to run into the auditorium and shout "Oleg Mikhailovich, someone has stolen your car!" That was easy, at first glance; but it was necessary to say it in such a way as to make Tabakov frightened, which is not easy at all. So, Larisa ran into the room. She was breathing fast and her hands were shaking. "Oleg Mikhailovich, someone has stolen your car," she muttered bravely. Tabakov got frightened. Larisa was accepted.

Two years later she was already a student at the Lunacharsky State Drama Institute. Tabakov invited his best students to his group. Everything proceeded as it in a fairy tale, but wait and see...



Great success lay ahead. A real, noticeable and great success. The 19-year-old unknown student was invited by film director Nikita Mikhalkov to take part in his film, "Five Evenings". Many may recall Larisa — the funny, naive, kind and loyal girl Kalya, in that film.

She gave a very clever and accurate portrayal in that role.

She was noticed both by spectators and film directors. However, she kept refusing all invitations. She refused to

appear too often on the screen only to have the pleasure of being stared at in the streets. She laughed at stepping away from the lens she had set for herself.

Upon graduation from the institute she was invited to the Moscow Theatre. Of course, we may mention such a thing as luck again but it can bring an actress to the stage, after that luck becomes hopeless. It is necessary to have talent and to work.

"This young actress can listen to life and convey emotions," Oleg Tabakov said. "She wants to show this life on stage." We can add that she feels it passionately. I would even say fiercely. There are actors who conduct a kind of dialogue with audiences. Larisa is engaged in an argument about the characters she portrays. It is not accidental that all her heroines are her contemporaries. One gets the impression that she speaks about her personal friends. She seems to be well acquainted with the good-looking Galka in Semjonov's play "Five Corpses". She struggles through life, makes many mistakes, but does it mean she has no right to be happy? One of Larisa's favourite roles is that of Kato in the play "The Premier" written by young Georgian playwright Lali Kameba. Perhaps she likes it as much because she herself resembles Kato. She had the same dream — of becoming an actress.

Andrei MAXIMOV

## FACTS AND EVENTS

Exhibitions. "From Leonardo de Vinci to Picasso" — This is an exhibition now open in Kishinev, an old town on the Volga. More than 40 reproductions of paintings by famous Italian, French, German and Dutch masters are on show. The work are brought from the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow

and cover the period from 15th to 20th centuries. After Kishinev the exhibition will travel round the country.

Circus. "The Stars of Budapest Circus" is a colourful programme mounted by Hungarian circus in Seku, the capital of Azerbaijan. Among the attractions are flying gymnasts, equilibrist, jugglers, etc. The programme will be shown for a whole month.

Theatres. The play "A Strong Feeling" by I. Ill and Ye. Petrov was staged to mark the first season of a new drama theatre in the Armenian capital of Yerevan. The theatre group is made up mainly of young graduates of the republic's theatre institute. The repertoire will also include works by national and foreign authors and plays by dramatists of other Soviet republics.

Lena KUNINA

## EXHIBITION OF 21

An exhibition of works created by 21 artists in on view at the Joint Trade Union Committee of Graphic Artists in Moscow. In all about 120 paintings by artists who are not members of the USSR Artists Union are on display.

This is our third exhibition, said Anatoly Lepin, one of the artists, and it represents works of completely different approaches from realistic one to fantasy. It may sound like a paradox but we are united precisely by this difference. Some



Alexander Tumanov, "Old Moscow".

## The best of a hundred

Vladimir Charnov has won the 1st prize and a special prize at an International vocal competition held in Finland.

Singers from 18 countries took part in the competition, which was held in that country for the first time.

The programme was difficult, says Yevgeny Nastarenko, a member of the jury and soloist at the USSR Bolshoi Theatre. Nevertheless about a hundred singers expressed their desire to take part. After a preliminary audition, 60 singers were chosen who arrived in Finland in August.

Their standards were high. This made us increasingly happy when a representative of

the Soviet vocal school, Vladimir Charnov, won the 1st prize. Charnov is a student at the Moscow Conservatoire which bears the name of the famous Russian composer Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky. He has a beautiful voice, a baritone, and excellent school. He has mastered different styles of singing. He gave an excellent interpretation of operas and chamber works.

Besides the first prize he also awarded a special prize for the best rendering of an Italian aria. This prize was awarded to a tribute to G. G. Gabl, who was supposed to sit on the jury but died several months earlier.

## Indian puppets in Moscow

For five days running the stage of the Central Puppet Theatre in Moscow (directed by People's Artist of the USSR Sergei Obraztsov) was placed at the disposal of puppeteers from Delhi.

The Indian company Sutradhar performs at the Shri Ram Arts and Culture Centre. It is the only one in the country which tries to revive traditional folk arts and has a resident company.

Each of their productions offered a synthesis of traditions

and modern trends. They used rod and glove puppets, but techniques borrowed from Japan, masks and human figures. One of their most interesting and distinctive features is the use of shadow-puppet stage.

In the last few years the company has staged its first two of them were included in the season in the Soviet Union: "The Rising Sun of Dawn" ("The Dance of the Prince") and "The Prince of Dhola" (Princess).



Sutradhar actors near the Central Puppet Theatre building. Photo by Vadim...

## WHAT'S ON!

September 15-17

## THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the Malyi Theatre of the USSR. 15 — "The Marriage of Figaro" (opera); 16 — "The Marriage of Figaro" (opera); 17 — "The Marriage of Figaro" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 15 — "The Marriage of Figaro" (opera); 16 — "The Marriage of Figaro" (opera); 17 — "The Marriage of Figaro" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 15 — "The Marriage of Figaro" (opera); 16 — "The Marriage of Figaro" (opera); 17 — "The Marriage of Figaro" (opera).

Drama and Comedy Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 15 — "The Marriage of Figaro" (opera); 16 — "The Marriage of Figaro" (opera); 17 — "The Marriage of Figaro" (opera).

## FILMS

Scarecrow (Mosfilm St.). USSR, 2 parts. A story about a school girl Lena Bessolova, a talented, sympathetic and leading personality, and her relations with the school.

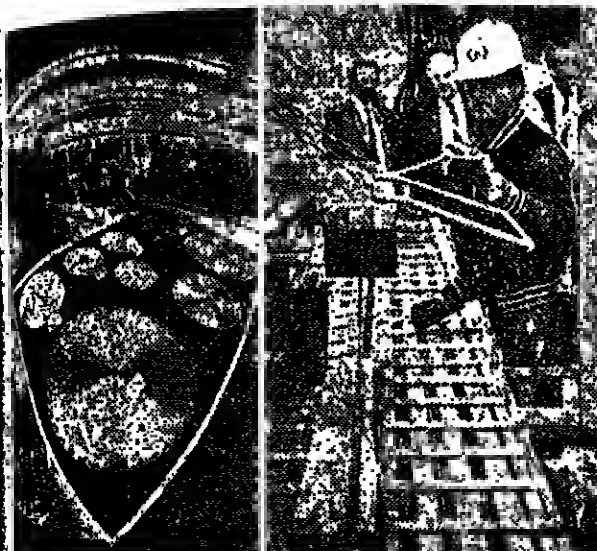
Cinema "Rossiya" (Pushkinskaya St.). Metro Pushkinskaya. Accident in a Quiet Street (Bulgaria).

A comedy about a school girl Lena Bessolova, a talented, sympathetic and leading personality, and her relations with the school.

Cinema "Soviet" (21 Street Blvd.). Metro Pushkinskaya. Accident in a Quiet Street (Bulgaria).

## EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall. Joint Committee of Graphic Artists of Moscow. In all about 120 paintings by artists who are not members of the USSR Artists Union are on display.



Woodworking tools. Demonstrating equipment is active. Photo by Alexander Sekretoryov

## 'LESREVMASH-84'

"LESREVMASH-84" is the name for an exhibition of machines and equipment for timber and wood processing industries, at which more than 700 firms and organizations from 23 countries, including the Soviet Union, are showing their latest technological achievements.

The firm which has specially set up its trade with the USSR is regularly entering for the first time in various Soviet cities, and the head of the West German office of the West German firm of Intrao A. Hühner. This time, we have ten firms from West Germany and Switzerland, many of which already have good contacts with their Soviet partners. Two of these are Cyclop and VITZ.

In this year's exhibition we are showing, among other items, technology for impregnation of wood materials used in building industry. An instance of this type has already been sold to an organization in the USSR. The firm of Cyclop and VITZ, East European firms, are all in all, my firm, he said, has sold the USSR nearly thirty million dollars. No other country in the world has so many machines of our manufacture operating in its industries.

Our joint ventures with the Soviet partners have reached the stage of industrial cooperation, says Günter Stöhr, Managing Director of the Cyclop group. We cooperate in designing packaging machines for printed matter. Two installations of our manufacture operate at the printing shop of the newspaper "Izvestia". The experience of their use has served as a basis for a new automatic machine which has both Cyclop-made equipment and Soviet parts manufactured under licence bought from the Leningrad organization.

At the "Lesrevmash" exhibition, we present the products of the firm of Tornio Oy, such as cutting tools for timber and woodworking industries, said Vera Reinholdt, chief of the department for trading operations with the USSR at the Finnish firm of Tornio Oy. Our firm itself has thirty years of experience of operations in the Soviet market. Among other things, we represent the Soviet PTO Exporters in Europe and buy Soviet timber and manufactures. In its turn, Tornio sells the Soviet Union consumer items, whole factories, etc., said she in conclusion.

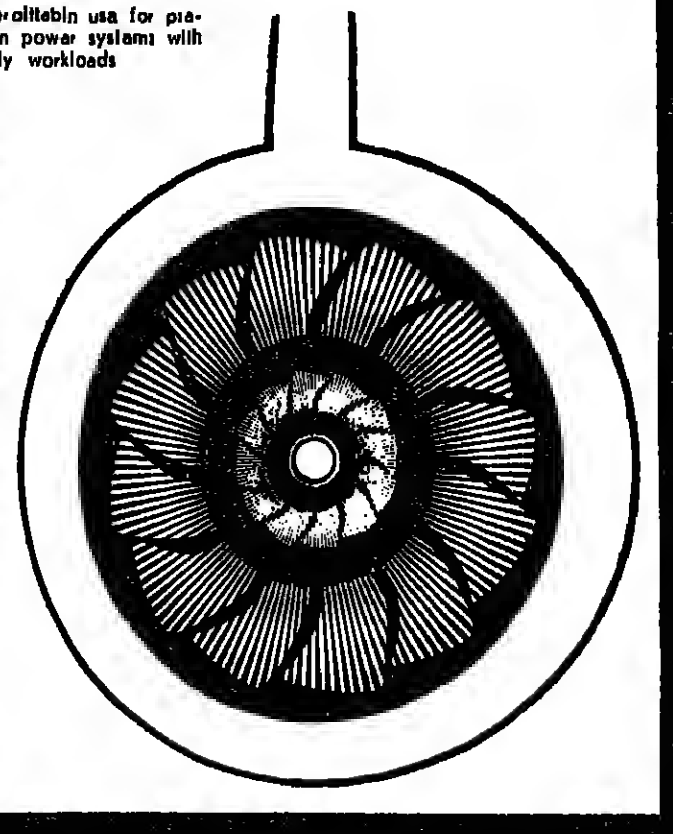
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temp., °C	435	535	555	555
Delivered steam				
pressure, kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	8-12	8-13	10-16	12-21
for heating	0.7-2.5	0.7-2.5	0.5-2.5	0.9-2.5

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FOREIGN TRADE ORGANISATION ENERGOEXPORT MOSCOW

## INDIAN TRADE FAIR ENDS

Over 340 leading Indian firms took part in the fair.

R. J. Bhat, Managing Director of the firm Dr. Beck & Co (India) Ltd. which participated in the just ended Indian trade fair in Moscow talks about his firm's business relations with the USSR.

Our firm exhibited all types of its products: varnishes and enamels for electrical engineering, food and brewing technology, epoxy resins for covering glass and impregnation of glass fibre as well as resins that are used in construction.

The firm has been active on the Soviet market for 30 years and is to direct "contact" with Soyuzkhimexport, which mainly buys Indian wire enamels. Deliveries to the USSR are fast growing.

In accordance with 1976-80 long-term agreement they have signed 3 thousand tonnes annually. After the 1981 Soviet-Indian summit it was decided to double the bilateral trade. In 1982 the firm supplied the USSR with five thousand tonnes of its products. In 1984, the volume of our deliveries reached six thousand tonnes and amounted to 120 million Indian rupees.

Our firm maintains close scientific and technological relations with Soviet organizations. In conjunction with the all-Union cable industry research institute we designed the H-528 wire enamels of increased thermal stability which fully correspond to the requirements of the Soviet system of standards.

## Cooperation being worked out

V/O Stankimport and the West German firm Homag are discussing the possibility of setting up industrial cooperation, Hubert Seeborn, the firm's commercial director, has told an MNI correspondent. Among other things, the two organizations are to manufacture in the Soviet Union machines for making wood profiles. In the future, it is planned to assemble such machines out of units of both Soviet and German manufacture. This form of cooperation helps to save hard currency resources, and provides possibilities of selling these machines to other countries, with the commercial profits going to the two countries.

Homag, which in this country is represented by the trading firm of Gawlik, has been maintaining close business ties with Soviet trade organizations such as Promimport, for eleven years. Ten per cent of the firm's products are exported to the Soviet Union. In turn, Homag purchases Soviet standard machines for the wood-working industry. It plans to purchase a number of commercial production automatic machines.

Mr. Seeborn pointed out that the firm is interested in expanding mutually advantageous links with Soviet partners both in trade and in technical cooperation.